

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WE OWE OUR VETERANS A LIFETIME OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today in honor of our Nation's veterans.

Once again, we celebrate Veterans' Day. Once again, we have a day off from work. Once again, we may attend ceremonies to honor our veterans. Once again, we will remember briefly the contributions made by so many so that our Nation can remain strong, proud, and free.

The year goes by so fast—and so before we know it, once again, it is Veterans' Day.

This year, let it not slip past us. Let us take this opportunity to honor our veterans by passing along to our children and grandchildren some of our experiences, thoughts, and appreciation for our veterans.

Do our children and grandchildren even know what a veteran is? Do they understand why we honor our veterans? Our kids may play war games, but do they comprehend the incredible sacrifices made by our veterans and their families?

Do they know the stories of their own family members who served, and perhaps were wounded or killed, in the two World Wars, in Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, and many other conflicts?

Because this year is the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, many of the commemorations will honor veterans of that war. Last weekend, churches and synagogues across the Nation held a National Day of Prayer remembering World War II veterans and their families. If your house of worship participated, be sure to talk to your children about the meaning of this ceremony.

Schools are being urged to participate in National World War II Educational Day, scheduled for November 8. Teachers will be preparing displays and talks centering around the history of World War II and its lessons for today's world. Perhaps a World War II veteran will be visiting your children's school. Ask your children to tell you about the activities at their school. Talk about them over the dinner table.

We can also take our children and grandchildren to one of the many Veterans' Day ceremonies being held throughout the country. This year, ceremonies include the site dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC. Do your children know that this memorial will soon be built? Do they know that last July a Korean War Veterans Memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC? Perhaps your family could plan a trip to Washington to view this new and powerful memorial—which stands proudly adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial—and honors the men and women who served so courageously in Korea.

Many cities across the country will be ringing the Bells of Peace and Freedom 50 times

at 11 a.m. on Saturday, November 11. Let us tell our children that the ringing of the bells signifies 50 years without a world war and our hope that World War II will be the final worldwide conflict.

Veterans Day provides us with a unique opportunity to remember and acknowledge that the freedom we enjoy today is due to the sacrifices made by the American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who were willing to fight and die for freedom. We owe our veterans a lifetime of gratitude and respect.

Veterans Day provides us with an opportunity to ensure our democratic way of life by passing along the valuable lessons our veterans have learned to future generations.

It will be time well spent.

## LEGISLATION TO HELP KEEP THE TRAINS ON TRACK

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would convert the budget resolution from a concurrent resolution of the Congress into a joint resolution that would require the President's signature and have the force of law.

For the past several months, news reports have been full of discussion about the possibility of a fiscal train wreck. Tomorrow, due to the failure of Congress to pass appropriations bills and a reconciliation bill, 800,000 Federal employees will be sent home and Federal agencies will shut down. Millions of Americans will be without the services of those agencies and will again have to contemplate the absurd process that brought us to this situation.

At the root of the crisis is disagreement between the Congress and the President over big-ticket items in the budget. The congressional leadership is attempting to gain leverage over the President in the budget debate by attaching extraneous, irrelevant, and controversial provisions to such must-pass legislation as the continuing resolution and the debt-ceiling bill. The resulting disruption of Federal services would be a major inconvenience for millions of Americans, and a financial catastrophe for thousands of American families which depend on Federal paychecks.

The legislation I am introducing today is designed to prevent future threats of train wrecks by bringing the President into the congressional budget process at an earlier point. Currently, the President is required to submit a budget at the start of the calendar year. Congress then spends the next few months working on its own budget resolution. The congressional budget resolution is a concurrent resolution of the Congress, which does not have the force of law.

This year, Congress spent the first 100 days of this session working on the Contract With America legislation. As a result, the work on

the budget resolution was delayed. Instead of complying with the April 15 deadline established in the Budget Act, the House did not complete its work on the budget until May 18, and the final budget was not approved until June 29, 2½ months late.

The delay in passing a budget put Congress way behind schedule on the appropriations bills. In addition to putting Congress behind schedule, the budget resolution, passed without Presidential involvement or approval, also put Congress and the President on a collision course on policy. By calling for \$270 billion in Medicare cuts, and \$245 billion in tax breaks, mostly directed to the wealthiest Americans, the budget also created the likelihood of the crisis we face now.

Now, 6 weeks after the start of the new fiscal year, we have still not passed reconciliation legislation, only 3 of the 13 regular appropriations bills have been sent to the President, and the President and the congressional leadership remain sharply at odds over these major issues.

The shame is that this situation could have been prevented. Had the Congress been required to pass a budget resolution that must be signed into law by the President, these issues would have been resolved months ago. Instead of having a legislative showdown that threatens the delivery of Federal services to millions of Americans and the paychecks of thousands of American families, we should have resolved the issues during the spring and summer.

The budget resolution can never be more than a blueprint for Federal spending. The thousands of individual programmatic decisions on spending must be handled in the appropriations process. By making the budget resolution a joint resolution, and giving the President the power to sign it or veto it, we would force the tough decisions between the two branches of Government to be resolved before we reach crisis stage. The result would produce a Government that functioned more efficiently.

In addition to requiring the President to sign the budget resolution, the bill I introduce today would also address the issue of increasing the debt ceiling. In addition to the crisis of shutting down Federal agencies, we also face a potentially far more serious crisis regarding the creditworthiness of the Federal Government.

It is an outrage that the congressional Republican leadership is willing to risk the full faith and credit of the Federal Government in order to achieve its political objectives. Yet that is the situation we face today. Never in the history of our country has the Federal Government defaulted on its financial obligations.

This legislation would automatically increase the debt ceiling with adoption of the budget resolution. Once a budget has been approved, and signed by the President, the amount of debt that will be incurred has been established. It makes no sense to require a separate vote to raise the debt ceiling. Passage of the budget sets the deficit or surplus, and the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

amount, if any, by which the debt ceiling will need to be increased. It is utterly irresponsible, once Congress has authorized a deficit, to refuse to raise the debt ceiling.

The irony of our current circumstances is that the Republican majority in both Houses of Congress has already voted to raise the debt ceiling to \$5.5 trillion, to cover the deficits over the next 2 years. My legislation would give the force of law to Congress' budget policy decisions.

Nobody benefits when the Congress and the President are at loggerheads and the Nation's fiscal credibility hangs in the balance. The American people are sick and tired of the gridlock in Washington. Some in Washington, anticipating the shutdown of Government, have adopted the slogan, "Don't Blink." What they mean is they have their eyes closed right to the damage this train wreck will inflict. The American people are not interested in a Government in which elected officials close their eyes to their responsibilities.

This crisis is of our own making. We can take steps to prevent it from recurring in the future. The legislation I have introduced today will require the President and the Congress to work together much earlier in the budget process, and will help us keep the trains on track.

#### DEMETRIS KASTANAS HONORED FOR SERVICE TO GREEK-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man whose work has touched the lives of millions.

On November 10, 1995, several leading Greek-American institutions will honor Demetris Kastanas for his extraordinary contributions to the Greek-American community over the past 20 years.

Demetris is a media entrepreneur whose television programs and magazine have brought Greek communities in both America and Europe closer together. He has also used this resource and expertise to raise money to help people in need.

Demetris is the president and chief executive officer of National Greek TV of U.S.A., Inc., and Athens Productions, Ltd. He is also the publisher of ESEIS magazine. Both organizations are based on Astoria, NY, with branch offices in Athens and Chicago.

Since 1975, Demetris has been the chief executive producer of the "National Greek TV Show," a weekly ethnic variety program on UHF channels in the Midwest and Northeastern United States produced by Athens Productions, Ltd. It is the longest running Greek program outside the United States.

Since 1987, Demetris has served as chief executive producer of the Greek Channel, a daily cable channel broadcasting Greek programming on the Time Warner cable system. It is produced by National Greek TV of U.S.A., Inc. The Greek Channel broadcasts 19 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In 1988, Demetris began publishing ESEIS, a Greek-American biweekly magazine that is distributed internationally.

For the past 20 years, through his television programs and his magazine, Demetris has

been providing the Greek-American community with news, sports, music, documentaries, cultural, informational, educational and entertainment programs. He has put the power of the media to good use in helping Greek compatriots who have come to the United States seeking medical treatment. He has publicized their cases on television and in his magazine, helping to raise money for their medical expenses.

Demetris has conducted four telethons to raise money for the needs of the Federation of Hellenic Societies of Greater New York. He has also conducted one telethon for the Greek Children's Cancer Fund at Memorial Sloan Kettering, with the second telethon scheduled for December 17, 1995.

So I join with the Pan-Macedonian Association, the Pan-Peloponnesian Association, the Federation of Sterea Hellas, the Cyprus Federation, the Pan-Pontian Federation, and the Pan-Dodecanese Association in honoring this extraordinary man for his contributions to the Greek-American community over the past 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, bringing people together has been Demetris' life's work. And on November 10, the Greek-American community will come together to celebrate his extraordinary service.

And now, to make this year even better, he has taken on his business partner, Norma Papamihaliou, as his wife.

#### REFLECTIONS ON VETERANS DAY

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, since 1954, our Nation has set aside November 11, formerly Armistic Day, as a special day of tribute and thanksgiving to those who served bravely in our Armed Forces to protect our freedoms. Veterans Day is a day of both sadness and joy: Sadness because we take a moment to honor those who sacrificed everything to keep us free, and joy as we gather to enjoy those sacred freedoms.

This Veterans Day is especially significant because we will continue to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, the greatest struggle for freedom in the history of the world. During that struggle, 17 million American men and women answered the call to serve without hesitation. Of those courageous men and women, more than 290,000 made the ultimate sacrifice and gave their lives for this Nation. Another 670,000 were wounded, and more than 105,000 suffered as prisoners of war. In Washington, DC, a ceremony will be held on the Mall to break ground for the long-overdue memorial to the heroes of this war, who fought around the globe to preserve liberty for future generations.

Nowhere are veterans more important than in Military Town U.S.A. Following the numerous events surrounding this Veterans Day, San Antonio, TX will pay tribute to one of its heroes in that great war to preserve world peace. On November 20, 1943, San Antonio native S. Sgt. William J. Bordelon gave his life for his country and earned its highest military decoration during the U.S. invasion of the South Pacific island of Tarawa. This forgotten local hero is the first San Antonio native to win

the Medal of Honor. On November 20, declared by the mayor of San Antonio as William J. Bordelon Day, S. Sgt. Bordelon will be reinterred at Ft. Sam Houston National Cemetery following lying in state at the Alamo.

Veterans Day is also a day of education. If we are to preserve the memory of those who fought so valiantly to preserve this Nation and all that it stands for, we must ensure that our children know the history of our veterans' sacrifices and understand the importance of their contributions. Today, more than one-half of the people living in America were born after World War II. If the people of this Nation want to continue to fully experience the joys of life, liberty, and peace, we must ensure that future generations understand just how much we owe to the men and women who made it possible: the American veterans, who were willing to sacrifice everything they had to keep this Nation free.

#### HONORING THE DICKSTEINS AND THE BILMES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to advise our colleagues that my home synagogue, Temple Sinai in Middletown, NY, will be honoring two outstanding couples as Distinguished Members of the Year at a banquet to be held on Saturday night, November 18.

Sharon and Allen Dickstein met when both were counselors at a Jewish federation summer camp. After marriage and settling in Middletown nearly a quarter a century ago, they became active members of our Temple. Allen has served on the board of trustees of the Temple continuously since 1973. He was president for the year 1977-78, served on the executive board, and held the positions of USY Director and chairman of the ritual committee. Allen serves our Temple as Gabbai, the lay leader of services. Allen was a founding member of Jewish Family Service and still serves on that group's board of directors.

Sharon is currently on the executive board and board of trustees as second vice-president. She sits on the board of education as executive board liaison, and is a member of the Sisterhood of Temple Sinai. Sharon is a member of Hadassah, and is a founding member of the Hebrew Day School of Orange County.

Together, Allen and Sharon have embodied the spirit of service to community as well as of family values. Allan works as a social worker and has been especially active in establishing shelters for the homeless and teaching classes for expectant parents. Sharon has been an educator for a quarter century, and has served as principal of Bicentennial Elementary School in Port Jervis for the past 6 years. They are the parents of Debra, Joshua, Aaron and Michael.

Frances Eve and Murray Bilmes met on a blind date in March 1954 and married 6 months later. Soon after their marriage, they formed a law partnership which still thrives today. Residents of our region since 1957, they have been members of Temple Sinai since 1960.

Frances served on the board of trustees for over 25 years and was president of Sisterhood. Frances was president of Hadassah for 6 years, and served on the board of Jewish Family Services. Professionally, she was the founder of the Tri-County Women's Bar Association. She was also president of the Pine Bush PTA.

Murray, Bilmes, a Navy veteran of World War II, also served on the board of trustees, but is especially known for over 30 years of service on the board of education, part of which time he served as chairman. Murray was a part of the three member committee which drafted the original constitution of the Middletown Hebrew Association, now known as Temple Sinai.

Frances and Murray are the parents of five children: David, Jonathan, Orah, Joshua, and Noah. Regrettably, the Bilmes are leaving us, for a well earned retirement in Florida. They will long be missed.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to salute these four outstanding people. They have been an inspiration to their community, and I am honored to join in paying tribute to them.

#### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF MILTON F. FITCH

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 8, 1995, at 1 p.m., the family and many friends of Milton F. Fitch celebrated his life. After 75 years on this Earth, God's finger gently touched him, and he now sleeps.

The business of the House of Representatives kept me from joining the Fitch family and Milton's friends on that day, but I shall forever be influenced by the power of his life and the rich legacy that he leaves.

Milton F. Fitch spent his lifetime on a journey for justice. Born on June 25, 1920, in New Haven, CT, he passed quietly at his home in Wilson, NC, on November 2, 1995. While his passing was quiet, his deeds will resonate and reverberate for years and years to come.

A veteran of World War II, he served, with honor and distinction, in the U.S. Army, earning several medals and three battle stars under the leadership of Gen. George Patton in the 3rd Army. It saddened him greatly that upon his return to the United States, nothing had changed. He and other African-Americans still labored under the burden of second-class citizenship.

When he felt the sting of discrimination from the U.S. Postal Service, he sued the Government and earned the position of the first African-American letter carrier in Wilson since reconstruction. After 24 years with the Postal Service, he joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference under Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as the North Carolina State coordinator. As such, he worked in demonstrations throughout the South, including the North Carolina school boycott of 1968-69. Many of the demonstrations in which he was involved and lawsuits in which he participated resulted in advances and gains for African-Americans throughout North Carolina and the United States.

He devoted much of his energy to fighting for the franchise for African-Americans. His ef-

forts in a lawsuit against Wilson County over voting patterns, which went to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Haskins versus County of Wilson, resulted in success, and the proud election of his wife, Cora, as a county commissioner. His daughter, Christine, was later elected to the Wilson County Board of Education from the same district.

Of course, I shall be forever grateful for his service as my campaign manager in 1968, during which I launched my first, yet unsuccessful, effort to become a member of the Congress of the United States. That effort spawned other efforts, and those efforts, history now records, resulted in my election as the first African-American woman ever to represent North Carolina in Congress.

Milton's membership in the Masonic family was one of his most favored associations. After joining in 1951, he rose through the ranks and, on October 7, 1995, he was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master at the 125th Annual Grand Communication. This was the fulfillment of a 50-year dream.

Always at his side, Milton's wife of 47 years, the former Cora Jordan Whitted, had pre-deceased him. This husband, father, grandfather, community leader and activist, pathfinder and agent of change, always found time to give of himself to his family, to his State and to his Nation. He shall surely be missed. I feel certain, however, that he would want all of us to rejoice in his life and the time we had with him.

May God comfort and help his family and friends and help them to hold on to treasured yesterdays; and reach out with courage and hope to tomorrow, knowing that their beloved is with God. Death is not the end of life. It is the beginning of an eternal sleep. Rest, Brother Milton, you have labored long. God's finger has touched you, and you now sleep.

#### HONORING THE ARLINGTON-FAIRFAX ELKS LODGE NO. 2188 AND HERMAN C. ANDERSON

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Lodge No. 2188, as well as Herman C. Anderson.

The Arlington-Fairfax Elks Lodge is celebrating its 35th anniversary this week. Throughout the years, the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Lodge has flourished in its role to promote Americanism, a belief in God, and respect for the American flag. For 35 years, this lodge has served its community and Nation with reverence and devotion. Some examples of the many charitable works done by the lodge include helping our veterans in VA hospitals, fighting the war on drugs by helping to keep drugs out of the schools, and making it possible for thousands of children to attend the summer camp run by the Elks. As a direct result of the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Lodge's many contributions, northern Virginia is a better place to live.

Herman C. Anderson has served the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for over 50 years. As third exalted ruler, charter member, and past president of the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Lodge No. 2188, Mr. Anderson has been a model citizen and proven himself to be an

inspiration. "Andy" Anderson first joined Lodge No. 38, in Norfolk, VA, in 1944, where he served with distinction and honor in a variety of posts. In 1970, he became president of the Virginia Elks Association. In 1984, he became special deputy grand exalted ruler, a post he still holds today. In 1993, he became grand esteemed leading knight serving the remainder of Doral E. Irvin's appointed year. His commitment to community service and the promotion of American values is truly commendable.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Lodge on its 35th anniversary and Herman C. Anderson for his 50 years of service to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

#### RECOGNIZING THE PULP AND PAPERWORKERS RESOURCE COUNCIL

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of the Pulp and Paperworkers Resource Council [PPRC] to educate my colleagues in Congress about the importance of their industry.

PPRC is a grassroots organization representing more than 300,000 of the Nation's pulp, paper, solid wood products, and other natural resource-based industries. The pulp and paper industry is an integral part of the economy of my district. Thousands of my constituents work in mills for companies like Longview Fibre, James River, Boise Cascade, and Weyerhaeuser. The workers in these mills are worried about their economic future. They have seen many of their friends lose their jobs in the wood products industry because of the shortage of timber. In fact, five pulp mills in the region have closed since 1989, displacing 1,367 workers.

I share PPRC's view that we must amend the Endangered Species Act to ensure people are included in the environmental equation. PPRC is also interested in balanced regulations dealing with the cluster rule and enhancing forest health through salvage operations. I look forward to working with PPRC and my colleagues in Congress and the administration to implement commonsense policies that preserve the environment, but that also take into account the economic stability of the work force and surrounding community.

#### TRIBUTE TO FATHER JOSEPH NIEZGODA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today to congratulate Father Joseph Niezgoda, pastor of St. Stanislaus Church in East Chicago, IN. On Sunday, November 12, 1995, the parish of St. Stanislaus held a testimonial dinner to honor Father Joe for 25 years of faithful dedication to their mission.

On August 16, 1971, Father Joe graciously accepted the appointment of pastor of St. Stanislaus Church. This church is celebrating its 95th year of existence and proudly boasts a membership of several thousand parishioners.

According to the parishioners, Father Joe's agreement with God and the bishop to take the responsibility of leading St. Stanislaus was a courageous step because his home parish was \$700,000 in debt after rebuilding a school building, which was destroyed by fire. However, in Father Joe's 25 years of service to St. Stanislaus, he has worked exceptionally hard to pay off this enormous debt.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to applaud Father Joe for his extraordinary dedication to his calling. Indiana's First Congressional District is extremely blessed to have such a fine pastor in its presence.

### TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the so-called Habeas Corpus Reform provisions of H.R. 2586, the Short-term Debt Limit Extension Act of 1995. Let me state from the beginning that I have consistently, throughout my career, believed in and fought for the protection of all Americans rights under habeas corpus. As Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase described it in *ex parte Yarger* U.S. (1868), habeas corpus is "The most important human right in the Constitution" and "The best and only sufficient defense of personal freedom."

Therefore, I cannot support this measure before us today because the very belief upon which our judicial system was created—the protection of an individual's fundamental constitutional rights balanced with society's right to be free from harm—is at risk if these oppressive provisions are included in this necessary debt limit extension. I cannot and will not support the anti-human rights and anti-Constitution provisions the Republican majority is attempting to attach to H.R. 2586.

It is my belief that our judicial system's major focus should be to protect its citizens' fundamental constitutional rights. As a Nation, we cannot afford to compromise the cherished habeas corpus protections guaranteed each of us in the U.S. Constitution. Rooted in the Magna Carta (1215), the writ of habeas corpus is as Justice Brennan pointed out in *Fay versus Noia* (1963),

Inextricably intertwined with the growth of fundamental rights of personal liberty \* \* \* its root principle is that in a civilized society, Government must always be accountable to the judiciary for a man's imprisonment: if the imprisonment cannot be shown to conform with the fundamental requirements of law, the individual is entitled to his immediate release.

Mr. Speaker, the arbitrary 1-year limitation on the filing of general Federal habeas corpus appeals after all State remedies have been exhausted entirely fails to address the true

cause of any delay in the capital punishment system. The lack of competent counsel at the trial level and on direct appeal constitutes the primary basis for the delay of many appeals. Provision of competent counsel at the trial and appellate stages of capital litigation would eliminate the need for many of the habeas appeals currently in our court system. Despite the fact that this is the case, the habeas corpus provisions of this bill do not make any effort whatsoever to provide counsel for State post-conviction proceedings.

It is no secret that I am opposed to the death penalty. This legislation fails to include any provisions to end the repugnant practice of the disproportionate application of the death penalty on minorities. In fact, this bill specifically makes it easier to impose the death penalty by limiting citizens rights to challenge the legality of their convictions. While I agree that strong measures must be taken to curb the crime epidemic, I do not believe that any actions should be taken to the detriment of an individual's basic rights and constitutional liberties.

When closely examined, the sentencing history of the death penalty has generally been arbitrary, inconsistent and racially biased. It is my belief that the Federal death penalty is overly harsh, particularly because it fails to address the economic and social basis of crime in our most troubled communities. The fact is that there has always been a racial double-standard in the imposition of capital punishment in the United States. Even after the black codes of the 1860's were abolished, blacks were more severely punished than whites for the same offenses in our penal system. By the time the U.S. Supreme Court deemed the existing process for imposing the ultimate penalty unconstitutional in 1972, more than half of the persons condemned or executed were African-American—even though they were never more than 15 percent of the population. The advances in statistical analysis of the last 20 years have allowed numerous experts to test the raw data with disturbingly consistent results.

Mr. Speaker, in 1990, after 29 studies from various jurisdictions were reviewed, the General Accounting Office confirmed that there is a consistent pattern of disparity in the imposition of the death penalty in the United States and that race is often a crucial factor that determines the outcome. Since the resumption of executions in 1977, of the 236 persons who have been executed, 200 persons, or an alarming 85 percent, were executed for the murder of white victims. In fact, statistics show that blacks convicted of killing whites are 63 times more likely to be executed than whites who kill blacks.

In 1991, the United States Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that African-Americans accounted for 40 percent of prisoners serving death penalty sentences. These statistics reflect how the African-American community is disproportionately affected by the death penalty. Furthermore, in a Nation where the number one leading cause of death for young African-American males is homicide, further disproportionate application of the death penalty will not resolve the epidemic of violence of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that we cannot afford to compromise our fundamental rights in exchange for excessive discriminatory tactics. We all have an obligation to uphold the Con-

stitution and protect the rights of all Americans to be free from unjustified imprisonment. I urge my colleagues to uphold our fundamental rights, protect the American people, and vote down this unconscionable invasion upon one of our most important guarantees.

### A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 1995

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a simple bill that would amend titles III and IV of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Just last Congress and under the aegis of my colleague, BILL RICHARDSON, we amended this act in response to the 6-year refusal of the Departments of the Interior and Health and Human Services to promulgate rules to carry out this act. Through the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994, we streamlined the contracting and compacting process, curbed the department's rulemaking authority, and required the departments to negotiate new regulations with the Indian tribes.

We also enacted a new title IV to the act, known as the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994, which made permanent a demonstration project, the Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act currently contained in title III of the act. Title IV as enacted, the permanent Self-Governance program applies to functions within the Department of the Interior. Title III, which still remains a demonstration project, now applies to functions within the Department of Health and Human Services.

The amendments to title I and title IV of the act proceeded on different tracks in the 103d Congress. It was not until late in the Congress that both were incorporated into a single bill.

Since the passage of the 1994 amendments, tribes and tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service, and the Department of the Interior have all worked on implementation of titles I, III, and IV of the act. Unfortunately, the departments' interpretation and implementation of the act has not been in accordance with congressional intent.

Specifically, the agencies have taken the position that the provisions of title I, governing Self-Determination Act or "638" contracts, that are advantageous to tribes may not be included in Self-Governance compacts and annual funding agreements negotiated under titles III and IV. In addition, the position of the two departments, HHS and Interior, has not always been consistent, so that in certain instances, one department has permitted inclusion of a Self-Governance clause reflective of a title I provision while the other has not.

The result has been an inconsistent treatment of Self-Governance issues by the two departments, and the denial to Self-Governance tribes of the substantial advantages afforded to the tribes under title I of the Indian Self-Determination Act. This is particularly puzzling, since it has always been the intent of Congress that the Self-Governance initiative should be at least as broad and favorable to the tribes as the original title I contracting mechanism.

My bill, which has been requested by the tribes and specifically incorporates 31 provisions of title I of the Indian Self-Determination Act into titles III and IV, is designed to remedy this situation.

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 403 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458cc) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) INCORPORATION OF TITLE I PROVISIONS.—For the purposes of the following sections of title I of this Act, the term ‘contract’ also includes agreements authorized by this title and title III: 5(f)(1), 7(b), 7(c), 8, 102(d), 103, 104, 105(a)(3), 105(f), 105(k), 105(n) (at the election of, and subject to any phase-in period established by, any compact tribe, or any consortium of tribes that is a party to an annual funding agreement, in Alaska), 106(a), 106(b), 106(d), 106(e), 106(f), 106(j), 106(k), 106(m), 106(n), 110 and 111; and subsections (b)(5), (b)(6)(B)(iii), (b)(7)(A), (b)(8)(D) through (G), (b)(9) and (b)(10) of section 1 of the model agreement set forth in section 108(c).”.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANDRES C. GONZALEZ

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend and pay tribute to a lifelong resident of Kingsville, TX, Andres C. Gonzalez—a man who has given of himself to his community, his State, and his country over the course of his life.

Andres Gonzalez is a patriot who answered his country's call to duty at an early age. He served with distinction, receiving the Bronze Star at the age of 18, while in the European theater in Italy during WWII. After outstanding and honorable service in WWII, Andy returned to his native Kingsville to serve his community in a host of ways and to serve his State in the Texas Army National Guard.

Andy served in the National Guard for 31 years and was the highest ranking Hispanic when he was honorably discharged. He had attained the rank of Command Sergeant Major in the Guard, and received many commendations of recognition for his outstanding service.

Andy won a host of awards including: the Texas Faithful Reserve Medal, the Army Reserve Components Achievement Award, the Past Commander American Legion Post 99, and several commendations for marksman-ship.

In his life outside the service of his country, he owned Andy's Upholstery Shop, ranched, and farmed. Andy gave back to his community by serving as the vice-chairman of the Kingsville Housing Authority, a member of the local P.T.A., the Kingsville Economic Development Council, the Texas A&M-Kingsville Alumni Association, and the United Steelworkers of America.

In Kingsville, he already has a street named after him, “Andres Gonzalez Circle.” I ask that my colleagues join me today in commending the life's work of this patriotic Texan whose dedication to home and country has made both a better place to live.

#### MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 956, COMMON SENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REFORM ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 9, 1995*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the legislation before us and to support the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. CONYERS. H.R. 956 is an undisguised attack on the safety of the American people that will result in more unsafe products, more injuries, and less compensation for those who are injured by corporate misconduct and negligence.

The motion offered by Representative CONYERS would instruct the conferees not to agree to any provision that would limit total damages for injuries to women, children, or elderly individuals to an amount less than that recoverable by other plaintiffs with substantially similar injuries.

Mr. Speaker, during the debate earlier this year on H.R. 956, it was demonstrated that our current State-based products liability system works well. It allows our citizens to seek redress when they have been injured by corporate negligence and it provides ample incentives to correct defective products when they cause harm.

My colleagues, this bill favors powerful corporations at the expense of women, the elderly, and all working Americans by limiting damages for noneconomic losses which represent a larger proportion of damages for these groups.

I urge a “no” vote on the ill-advised reforms contained in H.R. 956 and a “yes” vote on the Conyers motion to instruct conferees.

#### EXPLORING RACE RELATIONS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, just recently, on October 26, 1995, the Executive Leadership Council and Foundation held its seventh annual recognition dinner. The leadership council is an association of African-American executives at Fortune 500 companies. I was pleased to join council president, Ann M. Fudge, and other members for this important celebration. Over the years, the leadership council has played a key role in fostering the enhancement of African-Americans in senior level positions throughout corporate America.

One of the highlights of the seventh annual recognition dinner was the evening's keynote address which was delivered by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. In addition to serving as honorary cochair for the dinner, Jordan is a senior partner at Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer, and Feld. He enjoys a close association with members of the leadership council and others who are committed to diversity in the workplace.

Mr. Speaker, in his remarks on race relations, Vernon Jordan explored the meaning of the Million Man March and the new leadership classes which now exist within the black com-

munity. Jordan also spoke of America's racial divide and cautioned that such a divide threatens our progress as a nation. He stated in his speech, “As long as black and white Americans continue to see each other as stereotypes and not as people with the same dreams, ambitions, and values, this Nation will be frozen with suspicion and hate.” He urged the audience to work toward the beloved community, black and white together.

Mr. Speaker, Vernon Jordan's speech before the Executive Leadership Council and Foundation was insightful and very timely. I am submitting for the RECORD the complete text of his remarks. I hope that my colleagues and others throughout the Nation will take a moment to consider his commentary on this important issue.

#### 7TH ANNUAL EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP COUNCIL RECOGNITION DINNER

(By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.)

These are, as the old Chinese curse has it, “interesting times.” First came the attacks on affirmative action. Then, the O.J. Simpson verdict. Most recently, the Million Man March.

Suddenly race relations—which had been invisible—have moved to center stage.

Suddenly, the idea of a color blind America in which race no longer matters much has been exposed as a fantasy.

Suddenly, settled notions about the role of race in our lives and in our society have been thrust into a sea of doubt and contradictory feelings.

This evening, I'd like to do a little thinking out loud about this confused and confusing situation with the members of the Executive Leadership Council.

Like many others, I'm trying to make some sense of the tremendous events of the past several weeks, and I have to tell you I'm not getting far.

But I am not alone—just about everything I've heard or read about those events tells me that no one else has, either.

That may be because events are at odds with the conventional thinking about race by blacks and whites on all points of the political spectrum.

All Americans must now confront the Kerner commission's warning that we are becoming “two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.”

And all Americans must be shaken by the strength of intolerance and extremism, and by the threat of retreat into racial isolation.

So long as black and white Americans continue to see each other as stereotypes and not as people with the same dreams, ambitions, and values, this Nation will be frozen in suspicion and hate.

Unless people of good will can move swiftly to bridge the racial divide, the short term emotional charge many black Americans felt in recent weeks may turn into increased suffering over the long term.

For example, the net result of the Simpson trial could be revised criminal laws that compromise the rights of the accused and put more of our young people behind bars.

And the net result of the march could be that both whites and blacks succumb to the siren song of separatism, and get trapped in the false assumption that the problems of the black community are self-inflicted and only solvable through black spiritual renewal.

Self-renewal is critical to black progress. But so is a concerted, bi-racial attack on the social and economic causes of black disadvantage and alienation.

The truth is that we can't solve America's racial problems separately. For at the root of those problems is separation itself. The

solution lies not in withdrawal but in reaching out.

But that view is in danger of becoming irrelevant in the wake of a successful march expressly limited to Black men.

So we need to look at why it happened, and why it was so successful. I do not fully understand it. But I do know that the march reflects something deep and profound that is going on in America today.

An analogue to the march is the growth of the predominantly white promise keepers movement, which fills stadiums with masses of men affirming their faith and responsibilities.

There seems to be a yearning for spiritual renewal in America that crosses the racial divide and finds expression movements like the million man march, the promise keepers, and others.

Are these male-oriented movements reaction to the new role of women in our economic life and the change in family structures?

Do they derive from economic insecurity driven by vast technological changes that have shattered old certainties and economic relationships?

When people are caught in the throes of sweeping economic changes beyond their control, and when income inequality shakes their self-image, they often turn to spiritual pursuits and traditional values.

And where will such movements go from here? Will a withdrawal to spiritual concerns mean abandonment of such public concerns as economic justice and social integration?

One might understand the march's stress on atonement in that light. What is atonement? Does it presume that it is wrong to pursue the American dream of a little white house with green shutters and a white picket fence. A car in the garage. A TV in the den, beer in the cooler, tuition for the children. Two weeks at the beach and a debt-free estate?

That question is relevant because most of the marchers were middle class—they were younger, better educated, and more affluent than most Black people.

Did the march have a political component? The polls found that four out of five marchers were registered to vote. Will they retain their commitment to the political process and intensify it by getting others to register and vote?

Finally, I have to ask whether the march was just another one of those "feel-good" events, where people let off steam and marching substitutes for concrete action to change the root causes of their dilemma.

Words are no substitute for action. But the march was a form of action—people traveled to the Capital, disrupted their daily lives, pledged to act differently, and behaved with great dignity.

And yet, the march remains shrouded in ambiguity.

If I am right in thinking that it reflects something going on in America that transcends race, then we need to figure out what it is and how to use it positively for Black people and the Nation.

That's a job for the institutions in our community equipped with the researchers and know-how to do it—the joint center, Howard University, and other repositories of Black intellectual prowess. They can help us understand this new, elusive spirit of our times, and help us decide upon a course of action.

But as we do, we must also understand the roles and functions of the division of labor in our community, especially as they have changed since the 1960's.

For there are now five distinct new leadership classes that have arisen alongside the traditional ones of Du Bois' "Talented

Tenth," such as the Black church, the press, the colleges, and the civil rights groups.

These new leadership groups include:

One, Black elected officials, many of whose constituents are White, Hispanic, and Asian.

Two, managers of predominantly white institutions, ranging from school superintendents and police chiefs, to foundation heads, college presidents and cabinet officers.

Three, indigenous community leadership, whose local organizations represent welfare families, public housing tenants and other community-based entities, and whose backgrounds are similar to those of their constituents.

Four, black entrepreneurs who produce goods and services for markets that extend beyond the black community.

Five, blacks in corporate America, as exemplified by the Executive Leadership Council.

These new leadership groups all share the experience of negotiating the deep and sometimes treacherous waters of majority institutions. Thus, they are well situated to bring a wider perspective to the issue.

That perspective is necessary if we are to make progress without being ensnared in futile arguments about self-defeating separatism and blind nationalism.

The new leadership groups can help inoculate us against demagoguery and extremism. They can bring powerful assets such as resources, skills and knowledge of the world beyond the confines of dysfunctional communities. Hopefully they can help answer the question asked in such pain and wonder in the heart of the ghetto—"Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?"

As we assess the march, we should recall the words written many years ago by the great black historian. Carter G. Woodson:

"The race needs workers, not leaders," Woodson wrote. "If we can finally succeed in translating the idea of leadership into that of service, we may find it possible to lift the negro to a higher level."

Perhaps that is the true meaning of the march—the yearning of so many black men to be of service to the community.

But what about those who were not invited to the march—black women, white people, Hispanics, Asians—all of whom must participate in America's renewal and in bridging the gap between the races.

They must not be ignored, for the gap cannot be closed without them—because the only sane course of action lies within the context of an open, pluralistic, integrated society.

In "The Invisible Man," Ralph Ellison wrote: "Our fate is to become one, and yet many. This is not prophecy, but description."

We are a long way from that goal, and the path to it is an arduous one. There will be diversions along the route from both white racists and black separatists.

But it is the only route that leads to the attainable goal—and to a goal worth attaining.

From time to time, it will be tempting to withdraw from the struggle, to seek solace in the warmth and comfort of one's own community. But in the long run we cannot do the segregationists' work for them by excluding ourselves from our fair portion of the society we helped build. Nor can we allow white institutions such as corporate America to abandon the struggle. We must work toward "the beloved community," black and white together.

Those are some of the thoughts that come to mind as I've pondered the strange, changing state of race relations today.

I hope you—the Executive Leadership Council—will partake in the action and the passion of our turbulent times, dedicated to

service and to building an open, pluralistic, integrated society.

## TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2586, referred to as "The Short-term Debt Limit Extension bill." The Republican bill before us today provides a temporary increase of \$67 billion—raising the debt limit from \$4.9 to \$4.967 trillion. However, to force the President's hand in budget negotiations, the Republicans' bill lowers the debt limit to \$4.8 trillion on December 13. The Government has never defaulted on its principal and interest payments, so why now.

The Republicans have decided that they will only increase the debt limit if the President agrees to their reconciliation and appropriation budget measures that would devastate the well-being of children, seniors, and families.

Mr. Speaker, the President has said that he will veto such measures. The President's veto is the only hope that the children of this country have against the Republicans taking away their school lunches or their immunizations. It is the only hope that seniors have against having their health care premiums double, or their heating assistance taken away. And, it is the only hope that families have against having to use their mortgage payment to pay for nursing home care of their elderly parents, or to pay for their children's college tuition.

Mr. Speaker, what H.R. 2586 really is—is the Republicans' primary assault weapon in their attack on children, seniors, and families. Can the Republicans' tax cut for the wealthy justify the need to hold the country—the children, seniors, and families hostage.

It's time for the Republicans to be up front with the American people. Just tell the American people that you will not increase the debt limit unless the President agrees to gutting Medicare, destroying Medicaid, denying college students financial aid, and reducing nutrition programs for children.

There is no good faith in H.R. 2586. It includes provisions that cannot stand the scrutiny of hearings and real legislative debate from balancing the budget on the backs of the most vulnerable, to repealing habeas corpus, to dismantling the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand up for the rights of the American people, push for a clean debt limit measure. Vote "no" on H.R. 2586.

## DEBT CEILING

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 13, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week on this floor I wanted the Congress to enact a clean debt ceiling extension; we failed to do it. We did not act responsibly.

Once again, we have a chance to enact legislation. Instead, we are voting on a motion

that is unnecessary and totally irresponsible. We are trying to avert the normal legislative process.

We should not delay action on this issue. It is our responsibility to take action and we must do it now. This motion is nothing more than Congress ducking its responsibility and losing its credibility.

We have to face the debt issue head on and not hide. This motion would place the burden solely on the shoulders of the administration. This motion would make Secretary Rubin take desperate action to keep us from facing a default.

Our credit rating has been placed on a credit rating watch for the first time ever and we can not sit idly for 30 days. Last week, on the floor we heard over and over that trust funds especially Social Security would be at risk. Well this motion does the opposite. It would require Treasury to use the trust funds.

Let's stop this now and act responsibly. Americans are sick and tired of this game of chicken. It is time for us to take the high road and send the President a clean debt ceiling extension.

Unfortunately due to a delay in my flight, I missed the vote on this motion. If I was present, I would have voted "no."

#### TRIBUTE TO THE AFRICAN HERITAGE CULTURAL ARTS CENTER

*g extension.*

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 13, 1995*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join with the people throughout our community in recognizing the 20th anniversary of the African Heritage Cultural Arts Center in Miami.

The African Heritage Cultural Arts Center, formerly the Model City Cultural Arts Center, opened its doors in 1975 in the heart of the inner-city community. The center was conceived and developed through the efforts, ideals and commitments of a citizens task force on which it was my honor to serve as a member of the board of directors.

The African Heritage Cultural Arts Center has a comprehensive, developmental multiart program which includes an array of classes in dance, drama, instrumental music, voice music, and visual arts. The facility has many elements of a full cultural center. It houses a dance studio, a music room, arts and crafts

studio and much more. The center is a catalyst for youth in the arts, and offers such outstanding programs as the after school Arts Academy and the Saturday Creative Arts Workshop.

The Cultural Center has seen many of its students go on to various levels of prominence. The center's programs provide an important service to our community and have proven to be very beneficial. They offer an outlet for young people to learn and enjoy the arts through developmental, multiarts programs. The classes have boosted the morale of our young people and have provided a positive influence in our community.

Mr. Speaker, the African Heritage Cultural Arts Center has dedicated the past 20 years to developing the minds and skills of our young people. I wholeheartedly commend this wonderful organization for its steadfast service to our community. I know my colleagues join me in honoring the African Heritage Cultural Arts Center on the occasion of this tremendous milestone in its history.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 115, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 7, 1995*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to House Joint Resolution 115, the second continuing resolution for fiscal year 1996. This measure is definitely not just a continuing resolution bill. Once you clear the smoke and mirrors you find that over 60 percent of the bill is devoted to provisions designed to generate funds for the Republicans' tax giveaway to the rich, and to silence the voice of those who speak out against injustices against the most vulnerable in our society.

House Joint Resolution 115 increases the cost of health care for seniors by requiring Medicare beneficiaries to pay higher premiums. In fact, the Medicare premiums contained in the Republicans' continuing resolution measure are even higher than those contained in their reconciliation bill. Under current law, in 1996, seniors' Medicare premiums are \$42.50 compared to \$55.10 under House Joint

Resolution 115. This is a 30-percent increase in 1996 alone.

Mr. Speaker, the average income of Medicare beneficiaries is less than \$18,000 per year, this compares to an average income of between \$8,000 and \$9,000 for the 11 million widows and never-married women on Medicare. There is no way that these seniors can afford a 30-percent increase in their health care premiums. Seniors must not be forced to choose between medicine and food, or between a doctor's visit and heat. It is just wrong to force seniors to suffer such hardships in order to pay for a tax cut for the rich. This is an insult to their dignity, and strips them of their self-respect.

Again, House Joint Resolution 115 is not just a continuing resolution. Contained within the Republicans' bill is a 22-page very controversial authorization bill for the Istook prohibition measure. The legislation is specifically designed to restrict the political advocacy rights of the American people. Keep in mind that no hearings have been held on this extreme, unprecedented, and unconstitutional measure. House Joint Resolution 115's restrictive political advocacy provisions threaten the ability of organizations to carry out their mission including the Red Cross, American Civil Liberties Union, National Minority Aids Council, National Caucus and Center for the Black Aged, Coalition for the Homeless, religious organizations—yes, the list goes on—and yes, it even includes the Girl Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the Republicans believe an extensive political advocacy gag law is just what it takes to force the American people to stomach the pain, and suffering that will result from their life threatening cuts in healthy start, meals for the elderly, energy assistance, education for the disadvantaged, employment training, safe and drug free schools, the list goes on and on.

While the gag provisions are a blatant insult to the rights of the American people, it will take more than a legislative silencer to quiet the cry of children, the elderly, and families that would result from the Republicans' budget cuts in critical quality-of-life services.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans' assault on the rights of the American people, and their targeted assault on seniors must be stopped. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "no" to all measures and provisions that attempt to gag the American people. Vote "no" increasing the cost of health care for seniors. Vote "no" on House Joint Resolution 115.



## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, November 14, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## NOVEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings to assess the damage to United States intelligence activities resulting from the Adler Ames case.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on the Courts and Intellectual Property on S. 1284, to amend title 17 to adapt the copyright law to the digital, networked environment of the National Information Infrastructure, and H.R. 2441, to amend title 17, United States Code, to adapt the copy-right law to the digital, networked environment of the national information infrastructure.

2237 Rayburn Building

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1394, to reform the legal immigration of immigrants and nonimmigrants to the United States.

SD-226

Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on the handling of certain documents follow-

ing the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.

SH-216

## NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the situation in Angola.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on the handling of certain documents following the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.

SH-216

10:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs with the House Committee on Resources to review the Alaska Natives Commission's report to Congress transmitted in May 1994 on the status of Alaska's natives.

1324 Longworth Building

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with the House Committee on Resources to review the Alaska Natives Commission's report to Congress transmitted in May 1994 on the status of Alaska's natives.

1324 Longworth Building

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1394, to reform the legal immigration of immigrants and nonimmigrants to the United States.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1224, to amend subchapter IV of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, relating to alternative means of dispute resolution in the administrative process.

SD-342

## NOVEMBER 17

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on H.R. 1833, Partial-birth Abortion Ban Act.

SR-325

10:00 a.m.

Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on the handling of certain documents following the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.

SH-216

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold a briefing on the biennial Implementation Review Meeting on Human Dimension Issues held last month in Warsaw, Poland.

SD-562

## NOVEMBER 30

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

## DECEMBER 5

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 984, to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child.

SD-226

## DECEMBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601).

SR-485

## CANCELLATIONS

## NOVEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Federal Government financial management.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 582, to amend United States Code to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding.

SD-226